

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865.

NO. 42.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by  
**A. G. HODGES,**  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.  
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

## STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

### ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule, 189,045 15  
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate, 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest, 174,820 23

Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days, 9,425 09

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security, 18,000 00

Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns, 17,855 49

Amounts due from Agents not included in above, 1,604 45

Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office, 5,998 46

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies), 1,814 04

Missouri and Kentucky warrants, 41 00

Revenue stamps, 15 80

Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable, \$430,990 36

### LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies, 4,425 80

Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies, 59,012 85

Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value, 40,412 85

Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.

### STATE OF MISSOURI.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company, as of the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, - In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 21st day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

### Risks Taken and Policies Issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

### USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE.

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for

BLUING CLOTHES!

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DEBBUGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865—3m\*

### Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having dogs in their possession are hereby notified to keep them confined upon their premises for five days from this date, under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss of the animal found running at large.

July 11—2m.

G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

## DOCKET OF THE COURT OF APPEALS WINTER TERM, 1865-6.

### First Day—December 4th.

1 Commonwealth v Smith et al. Barron.  
2 Same v Bloomer. Henderson.  
3 Same v Terry. " "  
4 Same v Bush. Lyon.  
5 Same v Schurman. Boone.  
6 Same v Flannery. Webster.  
7 Same v Wyatt. Montgomery.  
8 Same v Clarke. Gallatin.  
9 Same v Williams. " "  
10 Same v Folie. " "  
11 Same v Bassett. Hopkins.  
12 Same v Davidson et al. Webster.  
13 Same v Same, No. 2. " "  
14 Same v Watkins. Whitley.  
15 Same v Graves. Christian.  
16 Same v Ashlock. Franklin.  
17 Same v Webster. Grant.  
18 Same v Turner. Madison.  
19 Jones v Commonwealth. Greenup.  
20 Nipp v Commonwealth. " "  
21 McNay v Same. Pendleton.  
22 Huggins v Same. Franklin.  
23 Hickey v Same. " "  
24 Divine v Same. " "  
25 Hobbs v Commonwealth. Carter.  
26 Woodruff v Commonwealth. Daviess.

### Second Day—December 5th.

27 Burkitt v McCarthy. Bracken.  
28 Thomas v Halls. Estill.  
29 Kelly v Kelly. " "  
30 Quinn v Gentry et al. Madison.  
31 Ballard, J. D. v Crutcher. " "  
32 Same, J. A. v Nolan et al. " "  
33 Wharton v McFerran. Lou. Ch'y.

### Third Day—December 6th.

33 Righter v Forrester. Bourbon.  
34 Green v Sherrod & Stephens. Metcalfe.  
35 Little v Dougherty. Morgan.  
40 Pusey v Justices Meade Co. Meade.  
41 Young v Haverston et al. " "  
42 Allen & Johnson v Shortridge. McLean.  
43 Wall v Little. " "  
44 Dixon v Hancock. Henderson.  
45 Houston v Dorsey. McLean.  
46 Buford v Dunsmuir & Co. Franklin.  
47 Same v Same & McVain. " "  
48 Steele et al. v Capital Hotel Company. " "  
49 Robertson v Henry. Muhlenburg.  
50 Wilson v Duncan. " "

### Fifth Day—December 8th.

51 Baker v Hart. Muhlenburg.  
52 McClure v Sowder. Rockcastle.  
53 Smith v Rockcastle Co. Ct. " "  
54 McNelly v McNeill. Laurel.  
55 Bates v Hughes. Lecher.  
56 Rice v Rice. Harlan.  
57 Ratliff v Friend. Johnson.  
58 Abell v Duparcq. Adair.  
59 Powell v Martin & Woods. Lou. Ch'y.  
60 Miller & Rice v Cravens. Adair.  
61 Whitehead et al. v Chadwell & Co. Carroll.  
62 Farris et al. v Dunn et al. Garrard.  
63 Woodcock et al. v Bowman et al. " "  
64 Hunter et al. v Hill et al. Madison.  
65 Lockridge v Biggstaff. " "  
66 Tribble v Ellison et al. " "  
67 Parish et al. v Hill et al. " "  
68 Tevis's ex'r v Burgen. " "  
69 Gooch v Baxter. " "  
70 Raine's adm'r v Smith. " "  
71 Bronston v Green. " "

### Eighth Day—December 12th.

72 McDaniel v Wells. Madison.  
73 Hooker et al. v Gentry et al. " "  
74 C. Gentry v M. Gentry et al. " "  
75 Hoskins & Hughes v C. Gentry et al. " "  
76 Moore v Worthington. Boyle.  
77 Minor et al. v Clarkson. " "  
78 Harlan v Harlan et al. " "  
79 Coffey v Platt, Bucklin & Co. Casey.  
81 Murphy v Hubble. Lincoln.  
82 Harrison & Bennett v Bronston. Madison.  
83 Quinn et al. v Moynihan et al. " "  
84 Brawner's adm'r v Kelley. Pulaski.  
85 Nullely v Zachery. " "  
86 Taylor Elliott et al. " "  
87 Rothchild v Floyd. " "

### Tenth Day—December 14th.

89 Smith's ex'r et al. v Smith. Warren.  
90 Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co. v Covington. " "  
91 Dunham v Pay & Wilkins. " "  
92 Winn by g'dn et al. v Lawless & Jones. Barron.  
93 Trigg v Trustees of Glasgow. " "  
94 Lowery's v Fisher et al. Jessamine.  
95 Carly Trumble. Harrison.  
96 Hart Grubb. Butler.  
97 Bent v Miller. Fayette.  
98 Watts v Pettitt et al. " "  
99 Hughes et al. v Gray. " "  
100 Kimbrough v Carson et al. Harrison.  
101 Brashers v Stowers. " "  
102 Cason v Blair et al. " "  
103 Mulliken v Winter. Bracken.  
104 Densler v Fresh et al. Bracken.  
105 Oldham v Field et al. " "  
106 Furber v Bassett. " "  
107 Schoolfield's adm'r et al. v Clayton. " "  
108 Aulick et al. v Aulicks. Pendleton.  
109 Cooper v Wheeler. " "  
110 Rodgers v Aulicks. " "  
111 Berryman v Cook. Franklin.

### Thirteenth Day—December 18th.

111 Potts v Bowler's adm'r et al. Kenton.  
112 Thompson et al. v Belknap. " "  
113 Same v Warburton's ex'ors. " "  
114 Arnold v Powell's adm'r. " "  
115 Hancock v Brand et al. Campbell.  
116 Mapthett v Powell & Gallier. " "  
117 Long v Bennett. " "  
118 Tuley's ex'r v Johnson. Gallatin.  
119 Stewart v Barclay. Lou. Ch'y.  
120 Adams Express Company v McDaniel. " "  
121 Herr et al. v Angus et al. " "  
122 Swiney & McVay v Obst & Rupert. " "  
123 McCreary et al. v Linder et al. Fulton.  
124 Barker v Bland et al. Lou. Ch'y.  
125 Robinson v Same. " "  
126 Kirby v Coons & Reynolds. Jefferson Ct. of Com. Pleas.

### Fifteenth Day—December 20th.

127 Page v Slaughter. Lou. Ch'y.  
128 Martin, Cobb & Co. v Curd's adm'r. " "  
129 Ricketts & Co. v Same. " "

### Sixteenth Day—December 21st.

130 Goodman et al. v Niles. Lou. Ch'y.  
131 Richardson v Barrett et al. Hart.  
132 North v Haggins's adm'r et al. Lou. Ch'y.  
133 McGill v Gorman et al. " "  
134 Featherback v Strauss. Lou. Ch'y.  
135 Shafer v Lampton. " "  
136 Dunning v Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co. " "  
137 Ford v Trabue et al. " "  
138 Riley et al. v Shields et al. " "  
139 Shrader v Phillips et al. " "  
140 Brown et al. v Childs & Co. Jefferson Ct. of Common Pleas.

### Seventeenth Day—December 22d.

141 Wilson v Lou. City, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.  
142 Rogers v Bowling's heirs by g'dn, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.  
143 Julian & Co. v Pilcher, Jefferson Court of Common Pleas.  
144 Stunheimer v Keck. Jefferson.  
145 Reichart v Ulrich. " "  
146 Smith v Smith's ex'r. " "  
147 Butler v Knott & Durham. " "  
148 Hutt v Fillion. Jefferson.  
149 Hagerlrig v Brenton's adm'r. Fleming.  
150 Anderson v Rogers & Clark. " "  
151 Wallingford v Doyle et al. " "  
152 Bit of Phila. v Rice. " "  
153 Lander v Lander. " "  
154 Payne v Munger. Nicholas.

### Eighteenth Day—December 23d.

155 Montgomery v Benedict. Lincoln.  
156 Hill et al. v Jackson. " "  
157 Pettit's adm'r v Page. Adair.  
158 Miller's adm'r. " "  
159 Litterer's adm'r v Glen et al. Boone.  
160 Hume et al. v Connelly et al. " "  
161 McManama v Grimsley's adm'r. " "  
162 Bowman v Smith. Breathitt.  
163 Roark et al. v Back et al. " "  
164 Sherrod, Baker and Co. v Marcum Jackson. " "  
165 Perkins v Smith & Satterfield. Russell.  
166 Ingram v Plummer. Rowan.  
167 Jarvis v Siz & Co. Campbell.

### Twentieth Day—December 27th.

168 Collins v Craig et al. Grant.  
169 Drasdale v Lyon et al. " "  
170 Lucas et al. v Temple & Barker. " "  
171 Marquess v McManama et al. " "  
172 McClure v Green. " "  
173 Thomas's adm'r v O'Hara's ex'r. " "  
174 Northcutt v Strimman. " "  
175 Gordon v Craddock et al. Hart.  
176 Hancock et al. v Payne & Dixon. Owen.  
177 Wiley v Wiley. " "  
178 Farmer's Bank of Ky. et al. v Younger & Mitchell. " "  
179 Thomas v Hendon's ex'r. " "  
180 Neill v Jus. Com. Ct. Cumberland.

### Twenty-third Day—December 30th.

181. Glenn v McMeekin. Scott.  
182. Penn's adm'r v Berry et al. " "  
183. Betts et al. v Thompson. " "  
184. Dehoney v Sandford. " "  
185. Cantrill v Sinclair. " "  
186. DeBaum v Smith. " "  
186½. Hall v Hiles. " "  
187. Glenn v Snook et al. Shelby.  
188. Bohannon et al. v Shannon. " "  
189. Roberts & Baird v Elliott. " "  
190. Henry v Graves. " "  
191. Chowning v O'Brien's adm'r. Trimble.  
192. King's adm'r v Snyder. " "

### Twenty-fourth Day—January 2d.

193. Webb & Co. v Spillman. Trimble.  
194. Huston v Duncan et al. Union.  
195. Greens v Keall & McLean. " "  
196. Gwynn v Hancock et al. " "  
197. Hays et al. v Hughes et al. " "  
198. Owens v Alcorn. Wayne.  
199. Bakrow v Frankel. Lou. Ch'y.  
200. M. Lancashire v Quigley. McCracken.  
201. W. Lancashire v Same. " "  
202. Beeler v King. " "  
203. Brigham et al. v J. & J. J. Grief. " "  
204. Same v John Grief. " "

### Twenty-seventh Day—January 5th.

205. Dale, Ross & Withers v Bowers et al. Fulton.  
206. Stevens v Winston. " "  
207. Johnson v Bk of Ky et al. Franklin.  
208. Ruby v Grace. Graves.  
209. Mellow v Anderson's heirs. " "  
210. Baker, Bowman & Co. v Hunt et al. " "  
211. Story et al. v Kels & Cook. " "

### Twenty-eighth Day—January 6th.

212. Pea v Minter. Graves.  
213. Ross v Wolfe & Bro. " "  
214. Johnson et al. v Thewatt & Jones. Marshall.  
215. Daniel & Son v Southern Bank of Kentucky. " "  
216. Bradley v Collins et al. Hickman.  
217. Garvin v Mobley. " "  
218. Moore v Norton & Bro. " "  
219. Cate et al. v Ross. Ballard.  
220. Bell et al. v Lou. & Nash. R. R. Co. Lou. Ch'y.  
221. Sandige v Kurtz. Hardin.  
222. Phillips v Sullivan's adm'r. " "  
223. Gray's ad'x v Clarkson's ex'r. Meade.  
224. Phillips et al. v Ditto's adm'r. " "  
225. Griswold v Peckinpugh. " "  
226. Arnold's ex'r v Warren & Mitchell. Bullitt.  
226½. Bright v Sandford et al. Franklin.

### Thirtieth Day—January 9th.

227. Wilde, Jr., & Co. v Hayercraft et al. Hardin.  
228. Shean et al. v Ditto's adm'r. " "  
229. Same v Fletcher. " "  
230. Same v Geoghegan. " "  
231. Myers et al. v Rountree et al. Hart.  
232. Thurman et al. v Thomas. Larue.  
233. Beeler v Wright. " "  
234. Green's ex'r v Maitland et al. Breckinridge.  
235. Long v Payne. Daviess.  
236. Pettie v McCreary. " "  
237. Brown & Lemon v Wells. " "  
238. Head v Daniel. " "  
239. Barclay v McKernon. " "  
240. McKinney v Daniel. " "  
241. Yewell et al. v Bradshaw. " "

### Thirty-first Day—January 10th.

242. Burks v Claybrook. Daviess.  
243. Bascety v Davidson. " "  
244. Locke et al. v Miller. " "  
245. Same v Gray. " "  
246. Same v Mitchell. " "  
247. Same v Same, No. 2. " "  
248. Same v Clements. " "  
249. Same v Heffernan. " "  
250. Same v Hardesty. " "

### Thirty-second Day—January 11th.

251. Shradet et al. v Mitchell. Daviess.  
252. Tuffyord v Hazelrigg's adm'r et al. " "  
253. White v Lock. " "  
254. Holmes & Co. v Garfield & Cassidy. Powell.  
255. Ewing v Clay. " "  
256. Mead v Nevill. " "  
257. Rankin v Turley. " "

### Thirty-third Day—January 12th.

258. Combs v Beatty's Committee et al. Montgomery.  
259. Wilson v Mason's heirs. " "  
260. Manier v Lindsey. " "  
261. Howard v Adams. " "  
262. Boyd v Preston. Lewis.  
263. McKrell v Postell. Mason.  
264. Power & Spaulding v Cooper. " "  
264½. Stephen's heirs v Boswell, Graves.

### Thirtieth Day—January 13th.

265. Humphrey's v Walton & Frazer. " "  
266. Hall v Bassett et al. Mason.  
267. Turner et al. v Vanbiber et al. Greenup.  
268. White v Seaton et al. " "  
269. Hans v Wills. " "  
270. Dupuy v McMullen. " "  
271. Vallance v Barr, McGrew & Co. " "

### Thirtieth Day—January 16th.

272. Gilkey v McMullin. Greenup.  
273. Jones v Gamon's heirs. " "  
274. Tribble v Hughes' heirs. " "  
275. Carter et al. v Botts. Bath.  
276. Lane et al. v Berry. " "  
277. Perry et al. v Berry. " "  
278. Trumbo v Snedegar. " "  
279. Jones v Gamon's heirs. " "  
280. Jones v Gamon's heirs. " "

### Thirtieth Day—January 17th.

281. Mar. Co. Justices v Cal Co. Justices. Calloway.  
282. Jordan v Williams. Anderson.  
283. Witherspoon v Far Bank of Ky. " "  
284. McGowan v White et al. " "  
285. Saffell v Butts. " "  
286. Marshall v Penick. Taylor.  
287. Swan's heirs v Goodrum et al. Marion.  
288. Child's ex'r v Carneal. Todd.  
289. Jackson v Speed. Nelson.  
290. Phillips et al. v Stittles et al. " "  
291. Talbot v Wilson. " "  
292. Stone v Glasscock. " "

### Thirtieth Day—January 19th.

293. Peter & Hardin v Ferrell. Washington.  
294. Pincey v Pincey et al. " "  
295. Farris v Yocum. " "  
296. Farris's adm'r v Farris's heirs. " "  
297. Mitchell's adm'r v Mitchell et al. " "  
298. Baker v Steinbergen. " "  
299. Graham v Riley. " "

### Fortieth Day—January 20th.

300. Coy v Coy's heirs. Madison.  
301. Alexander's adm'r v Smith's ex'rs. Mercer.  
302. Riley's ex'r v Sharpe. " "  
303. Hamilton & Poor v Lightfoot. " "  
304. Randall v Trester. " "  
305. DeBaum v Davis. " "  
306. Woods v Crawford. " "  
307. Wilson v Kilebren. Christian.  
308. Chris Co. v Sharpe. " "  
309. Carter v Reynolds. " "  
310. Fatman et al. v Brown. " "  
311. Campbell v Anderson's adm'r. " "  
312. Chowning v West. " "  
312½. Stevens v Brooks. Franklin.

### Forty-second Day—January 23rd.

313. Scott & Kilebren v Wilson. Christian.  
314. Sherrod & Johnson v Murphy. " "  
315. Pettitt's adm'r and heirs v John son's adm'r, and heirs. Caldwell.  
316. Cantrell et al. v Pettitt. " "  
317. Kevell et al. v Kevell. " "  
318. Inskeep, McKee & Price v Baker's adm'r et al. " "  
319. Gray & Co. v Cron. " "

### Forty-third Day—January 24th.

320. Overly v Perryman. Caldwell.  
321. Freer v Chandler. Lyon.  
322. Henry & Yeiser v Hewey. " "  
323. Clay et al. v Clay. Fayette.  
324. Barney v Dean. " "  
325. Dykes et al. v Epperson. " "  
326. Herndon v Woodward et al. Clarke.  
327. Shank's v Rowan's receiver. Ohio.  
328. Watts et al. v Whittington's adm'r. Woodford.  
329. Martin, Roberts & Co. v Sawan's adm'r. " "  
330. Roberts v Same. " "  
331. Ellis v Carr, g'dn et al. Henry.  
332. Shouse et al. v Graves. " "

### Forty-fifth Day—January 26th.

333. Thornton v Allen & Lockett. Henderson.  
334. Thornton v Beverly. " "  
335. Hart v Howell, Smith & Co. " "  
336. McBride v McBride. " "  
337. Durbank et al. v Barrett. " "  
338. Lecher v Ingram. " "  
339. Trice v Russell. Hopkins.  
340. Wells v Watkins. Livingston.  
341. Wells's adm'r v Burke. " "  
342. Alsobrook v Ramey. " "  
343. Joiners v Swinford. " "  
344. Cansby, by g'dn, v Thompson et al. Webster.  
345. Montague v Garnett. Owen.  
345½. Covington. City v Cov. Gas Light Co. Kenton.

### Forty-sixth Day—January 27th.

346. Commonwealth v Read et al. Gallatin.  
347. Newton v Commonwealth. Scott.  
348. Tomlinson v Same. " "  
349. Newton & Tomlinson v Same. " "  
350. Gosson v McFerran. Lou. Ch'y.  
351. Hend. & Nash. R. R. Co. v Moss. Henderson.  
352. Robinson's adm'r v Hicks et al. " "

### Forty-ninth Day—January 31st.

353. Graham & Payton v Jenkins. Henderson.  
354. Same v Jenkins & Ladd. " "  
355. Hall v Light, Barrett & Co. Hickman.  
356. U. G. Berry v Southern Bk. of Kentucky. Livingston.  
357. L. Berry v Same. " "

### Fifty-first Day—February 2d.

358. Howe v Temple, Barker & Co. Fleming.  
359. Magowan v Same. " "  
360. Smith v Same. " "

### Fifty-second Day—February 3d.

361. Strode et al. v Magowan's heirs. Fleming.  
362. Temple, Barker & Co. v Poyntz. " "  
363. Same v Smith. " "

### Fifty-third Day—February 5th.

364. Temple, Barker & Co. v Pierce, Toole & Co. Fleming.  
365. Lee's ex'r v Graham et al. Mason.  
366. Scott & Wurtz v Bryan & Grubb. Greenup.  
367. McCallister v Beattie et al. " "  
368. Gregory v Trabue. Lou. Ch'y.  
369. Lavall v Strauss. " "

### Fifty-fourth Day—February 6th.

370. Lou. & Pt. R. R. Co. v Lou. City Railway Co. Lou. Ch'y.

### Fifty-fifth Day—February 7th.

371. Smith v Robinson. Lou. Ch'y.  
372. Same v Cope & Co. " "

### Fifty-sixth Day—February 8th.

373. Montjoy v McGinnis. Anderson.  
374. Duval v Parker. Franklin.

### Fifty-seventh Day—February 9th.

375. Spratt v Adams. Taylor.  
376. Elkin v Skaggs et al. Green.

### Fifty-eighth Day—February 10th.

377. Covington City v Moller. Kenton.  
378. Dicken v Yelton. Campbell.

### Fifty-ninth Day—February 12th.

379. Roberts v Armstrong's adm'r. Boone.  
380. Simms v Pearce's adm'r. Hart.

### Sixtieth Day—February 13th.

381. Haselwood v Haselwood. Grant.  
382. Carter v Kinslear's ex'r. " "

### Sixty-first Day—February 14th.

383. O'Neil v Gregg. Jessamine.  
384. Vance et al. v Vance et al. Boyle.

### Sixty-second Day—February 15th.

385. Lee v Forsythe et al. Butler.  
386. Foster et al. v Grishy.



[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

## The Immortality of Truth and Justice.

It has been well said that truth and justice are immortal: "the eternal years of God are theirs." But this fact is often misapprehended, as if the rewards of truth and justice and all other virtue were put off to the immortal state, while wits and force and fraud rule in this life. And when a man says, I prefer the present good, there appears nothing more left by way of argument with him.

But this is all a misapprehension of the facts of the case. Let any man look back but a very few years or even months of his life and he will be surprised to notice how very soon the rewards of integrity begin. The immediate punishment of vice may not be so apparent, as if space were left for repentance. But the moment any man or nation does a virtuous act, in proportion to its difficulty or self-sacrifice, it produces a marked effect and good consequences usually accrue to the performer beyond all he could have anticipated.

In the history of our nation we have some wonderful instances of this. The religious liberty which the colonists of this country so early established, by such men as Wm. Penn, Roger Williams, and the Calverts, of Maryland—a liberty which was so conspicuous in the formation of our Constitution, has been ever the cause of that great tide of immigration from England, from Ireland, from the rest of Europe, and even from China and Persia, that has built up our nation in power, prosperity and hopeful expectation for the future beyond all other nations of the globe.

The sacrifice we, as a nation, made in 1861, in resisting the further extension of the slave labor system, and then, when necessary, overthrowing slavery itself, and the kindness manifested to former rebels, have given us power and credit already in the eyes of the world, and strength such as we never had conceived. Everything American is now going up in the European market. And this is only just beginning. All history is before it. While secession is dead, our Government securities are daily rising, and only our enemies in Europe are confounded.

In nations we see this thing working out itself by fixed laws, and on a larger scale, but every individual man of business will find it follow him on his scale. Let a man, no matter what his calling, be known for industry, truth, justice and goodwill, and hardly the first day will pass in his store without his feeling the results. Many men practice one of these virtues at the expense of the other, and then complain that they do not get the rewards of the whole, when it frequently happens that their zeal for one makes them transgress the rest, and do more mischief to the world than they do good. Thus the most honest and benevolent commonly have the least industry, energy or smartness, while the most energetic are very commonly defective in truth and justice. Now these good men unjustly complain because they do not get the rewards of energy and industry, and the energetic because they lose those of justice and truth.

Besides, men often are not conscious of the rewards they have received and are receiving, until they have lost, or are in danger of losing them. A good man, who has brought up his family in honesty, and integrity and respect, sees one who has gotten rich suddenly, and whose children are all dissipated and breaking their father's heart, and he sighs and complains, "I could have been rich too; but I have kept my honor and integrity, and now I have saved nothing, and my neighbor is rich." Has he saved nothing? He has a family safe from dissipation, acquiring respectability and honor for him every day, and wealth for themselves that will last when the treasures of the fraudulently rich are all squandered. That man has suffered for his children to bring them up with true, manly and virtuous characters, and these are the children that shall become the great and mighty and honored of the earth. Was not the mother of Washington well rewarded for all her care? The parents of honest Abraham Lincoln may have thought they had saved nothing, but their simple instructions in virtue saved the man who, in the hour of our greatest peril, saved the whole nation and produced a revenue of national greatness and glory that shall never die. Yes! Truth and Justice are immortal in duration, but they begin at the moment in the peace, safety and happiness of conscious rectitude and certain final success.

An instance of how often the purchase of a fine book, besides encouraging art and literature, may prove a good pecuniary investment, is given by the market price, at the present moment, of the original grand folio edition of Audubon's "Birds of America." The work was completed in 1840, when Baron Cuvier pronounced it "the most magnificent monument ever raised by art to natural science." A few years since copies could be procured for from \$500 to \$600; now \$1,500 is asked for a well-bound copy, and it would not be possible to procure one of any kind for \$1,200. As only one hundred and seventy-five copies were printed, and several of them have been lost or destroyed at the South, the price is certain to advance, and will shortly range as high as \$2,000.

The New Bedford Mercury thinks as there are so many clergymen in the House this winter, it would be well to dispense with the services of a chaplain, and thus save something in the treasury of the State.

The London Times is trumping up, through its American correspondent, says the Chicago Republican, the worn-out and worthless analogy between our disposition to recognize the independence of Hungary in 1849, and the proceedings of the English government in placing the piratical craft, armed and manned in England to help the Southern Rebels, on the same honorable footing with the navy of an established and friendly government. It is hardly necessary to waste words in demonstrating the worthlessness of any such analogy. Hungary has always been a separate sovereignty, recognizing the Emperor of Austria only as its nominal king; and however much Americans sympathized with Kossuth and his countrymen, the United States government never recognized the Hungarians as belligerents. But if it had done this, it would have been under the influence of the principles of liberty involved in the struggle of the gallant Magyars. But what verdict will history pass upon England, which, in the face of the insolent avowal of the rebels' design to make slavery the corner-stone of their projected independent sovereignty, proclaimed the piratical planks of the Alabama to be as sacred as the naval vessels of the United States? and which, when she stands convicted before the bar of civilization of this unparalleled outrage upon its most sacred dictates, endeavors to palliate her own crime by insulting a noble and brave people, by establishing an analogy between them and the slave-breeding traitors of the South?

Algeria is in open rebellion against French authority. In Madagascar the encroachments of Louis Napoleon's tool, the adventurer Lambert, have produced a revolution, which is destined to end either in the absorption of King Radama's dominions by France, or in the expulsion of the French authorities, missionaries, and residents. In Cochinchina the French schemes are so precarious, that Louis Napoleon had to spur up the courage of one of his most eminent admirals before that officer recently started in command of a new expedition to that country. Considering all these difficulties, it is not at all surprising, says the New York Tribune, that Napoleon should be anxious to get out of his *faux pas* in Mexico. But we fancy that Maximilian will prove as great an incubus upon him as Abd-el-Kader, and that the Mexicans will in the end turn out to be more impatient under a foreign rule imposed by French craft and bayonets, than even the Arabs.

## Losses and Gains of the South.

The South had invested in negroes, at \$500 each, a moneyed capital of two thousand millions. The ownership of the negro's labor subsists, and no longer that of the negro. Is the South a loser by this avoidance of title to the one incident of African slavery? Heretofore, all profits of Southern industry were invested in the double character of the negro. To own his labor, it was necessary to own his person. The former was all that was profitable; the latter, worsted man valueless. The profits arising from cotton and sugar fields were absorbed by a mode of investment which yielded no income. To buy labor, the planter bought a consumer of the products of labor. Under the present system, he will have no such capital, worse than dead, in that it lived.

The life of a planter was a dead circuit. He toiled to make money to buy negroes and bought negroes to make more money. The proceeds of each crop was anticipated and invested in negroes, who made cotton to discharge "acceptances," again renewed to buy more negroes, to make more cotton. The industrial life of our farming population moved ceaselessly in this tedious circle. Very suddenly the planter's mode of thought and existence have been changed. The ship in which they sailed along the tide of time is suddenly anchored, and all on board are staggered by the shock. It has occurred to us that the damage done is imaginary. It consists chiefly in the fact that the people are left on an unknown shore. If they can only look around them they may discover that nothing has been actually lost. It may even prove that they are in better condition than when following the Gulf Stream of established national habits. This flowed steadily onward, enriching most remote islands, and continents, like the great river of the Atlantic, which adapts the climates of England and France to the seat of magnificent civilizations.

The products of land, the real capital of Southern farmers, will be more abundant, because the black gulf of absorption is filled. The two thousand millions of money invested in the bodies of negroes, is not lost. It still flows corn and digs potatoes; while these products will be used, not in buying negroes, but in giving value to land and comforts to life. The old system of industry was destructive to the real property; the new, will parcel out and enrich it. The negro no longer the object of purchase, the proceeds of industry will be expended in manufactures and schools. The negro himself will squander his gains in towns, villages and on railways. The four hundred thousand former slaveholders feel the blow which loosed the negro's bonds. They will soon recover from the shock, while toiling millions of whites will hardly recognize the change. We write of the future and not of the present. To make it what we have anticipated, every citizen must at once adapt himself, his modes of thought and action, to his new relations in life.—*Memphis Bulletin*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S OPINION OF THE COPPERHEADS.—The appointment of General Kilpatrick to the important position of Minister Plenipotentiary to Chili may be regarded as indicating President Johnson's opinion of the copperheads. The gallant General won his military distinction and promotion by fighting the Southern rebels, and now the President of the United States honors him with a first class ambassadorial mission as a reward for thrashing the Northern copperheads.

This is a warning to all Copperhead officeholders and office-seekers. In attempting to bag Andy Johnson they will find that they are altogether mistaken in their game, and, like the radical Republicans, they will be left out in the cold, to make way for the steady and triumphant march of the new party of the people, the President's firm and honest backers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

## Reconstruction.

The N. Y. Herald of Nov. 13, speaking of the President's programme of reconstruction, says:

It is sufficient for our present purpose that he asks no more and will accept nothing less from the several States concerned than what they have justly lost by their rebellion, and what the Union has fairly gained. He thus demands from each of them, as the conditions precedent to their restoration to the national councils:

1. As indemnity for the past, the recognition, in the new organic State law, of the abolition of slavery.

2. As security for the future, the ratification by the State Legislature of the amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting, for all time to come, the revival of slavery anywhere within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

3. A clear declaration, as the voice of the State, that secession is a nullity, and that all its doings, debts, and obligations are null and void.

These are the essential conditions, resulting from the war, from which the Southern States directly interested cannot escape. There is not the remotest prospect that a solitary member from any State concerned will be admitted or recognized by the President as eligible to a seat in Congress short of the fulfillment of these conditions. His late instructions to the parties engaged in the work of reorganization in North and South Carolina, Florida and Georgia, leave not a shadow of a doubt upon the subject.

We have lately, on several occasions, argued in favor of the admission of the members-elect from the South, by the Clerk of the House, upon his roll of members regularly elected. But unless before the 4th of December, or on that day in session, in some official proclamation from the President, the eligibility of said members is recognized, the House Clerk can do nothing for them. He can only say that he has no official information that any of the late rebellious States have been fully released from the pains and penalties of the rebellion. From present appearances, those States will be wholly excluded from the roll of the Clerk, which will form the House for the election of the Speaker. After that election, under these circumstances, it is morally certain that the conditions laid down by President Johnson will not be mitigated, but will in all probability be reproduced in a more rigid shape and with additional exactions in the legislation of Congress.

Consulting their own best interests, therefore, the several State Conventions and Legislatures of the South engaged in the work of reconstruction will do well to fulfil, if possible, the conditions laid before them by President Johnson in season for a recommendation from him in their behalf on or before the day of the meeting of Congress.

## Foreign Scribblers.

The London Daily News of Nov. 1, speaking of the alienation existing between England and America, ascribes it to the horde of scribblers let loose upon the United States as correspondents, and the use made of the irresponsible statements which they furnished. It continues:

To whatever cause we are to ascribe it, the fact remains, that while the statesman and merchant were watching for signs of peace, and the priest was praying for union and concord between all nations, some of the most vigorous minds that England can breed or Oxford train, were devoting their powers to the work of making the people of England and America despise and detest each other. For a while the resources of the English press were most conspicuously displayed in the organization of a system of international libel. It is in vain to slur over these facts, for the public are every day suffering the ill-consequences of so flagrant an abuse of power. Those who were foremost to pervert the noble functions of the press now try to forget the part they lately played, and, as the natural effects of their nefarious industry show themselves in explosions of bad temper on the other side of the Atlantic, ask, with brave front, what all the fuss is about. Travelers in the United States can answer them, and so could Sir Frederick Bruce or Earl Russell.

## NOTHING SETTLED BY THE WAR.

The Enquirer says that the war has settled nothing, as between the two sections, except the question of power. In a trial of arms the North has proved to be more powerful than the South; and that is all, according to that paper, which the slaughter of five hundred thousand, and the crippling of as many more, besides a debt of three thousand millions, have settled.

Of course, then, it is not settled that slavery does not and shall not exist in this country; and therefore the blacks have no rights except the right to be reduced again to bondage as soon as the writer in the Enquirer can secure a triumph for his doctrines!

Of course, also, the right of a State to secede is not settled, but on the contrary it is to be held by a party as before the war, to be resolved in their conventions and to be submitted again to the arbitration of arms, as soon as the writer in the Enquirer can induce a number of States to secede!

We notice that all the papers and all the statements of the late Rebel States declare that slavery is destroyed, and the right of all men to liberty established forever by the war. They also declare that the right of a State to secede is settled in the negative, and it shall never be again attempted to justify treason and war on the ground that a State may break out of the Union at pleasure. The Enquirer, however, will not agree to this view of the case. Evidently, the writer in that paper has not been as thoroughly conquered as his friends in the South.

It follows, therefore, that the question of reconstruction is more embarrassed by the 8,000,000 of Copperheads in the North than by the 5,000,000 of late rebels in the South; that is, if the editorial writer in the Enquirer speaks for that number of Northern secession and pro-slavery Democrats!

It is worth while for the people to consider whether such political philosophy should be encouraged. Should the late conflict be thus trifled with, and the way kept open for future bloodshed?—*Cin Times.*

About fifteen years ago a certain New York millionaire was forced to compound with a debtor by taking a large lot of unimproved property, far out of the city, at a valuation of \$125,000. He considered himself greatly the loser by the transaction, but since then the new Central Park has been located near his lot of wild land, and he has been offered and refused repeatedly a million of dollars for his bargain, and now considers the property worth three millions.

## A Loyal Southern Ex Governor.

The following letter from ex-Gov. Clarke was read in the Mississippi House of Representatives on the 30th ultimo:

"JACKSON, Oct. 23, 1865.

"Gentlemen:—I am profoundly grateful for the honor conferred on me by the House of Representatives by their resolution inviting me to a seat within the bar of the house, and requesting me to address them. I should be proud to avail myself of the privilege of visiting the House, but as I am still a prisoner of State and on parole, I feel that it would be improper for me to deliver a public address on the condition of the country, although I am sure that such suggestions as I might make would be in aid and support of the wise and conservative policy which has been adopted by our people, and which I hope will soon result in the full restoration of our beloved State to the enjoyment of equal political rights with her sister States in the Union, and under the flag of the Union. With all of you I marched under that flag in a foreign land, and it was victorious. With all of you I marched against it, and it was victorious. It again waves over us, is our flag, and may it ever be victorious.

"The welcome that has been given to me on my return, is received with deep sensibility, coming from the representatives of a people whom I have served faithfully, if not wisely, and is a most acceptable and gratifying reward for such services as I may have rendered.

"I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

CHARLES CLARKE.

## No Use For Trowers.

On the morning of the meteoric shower, in 1832, old Peyton Robers, who intended making an early start to his work, got up in the midst of the display. On going to his door he saw with amazement the sky lit up with the falling meteors, and he concluded at once that the world was on fire, and that the day of judgment had come. He stood for a moment gazing in speechless terror at the scene, and then with a yell of horror sprang out of the door right into the midst of the falling stars, and there in his efforts to dodge them he commenced a series of ground tumbling that would have done honor to a rope dancer.

His wife, being awakened in the meantime, seeing Peyton jumping and skipping about the yard, bawled out to him to know "What in the name of common sense he was doing out that dancin' round without his clothes on." But Peyton heard not. The judgment and long back accounts he would have to settle made him heedless of all terrestrial things; and his wife, by this time, becoming alarmed at his behavior, sprang out of bed, and running to the door shrieked out at the top of her lungs:

"Peyton, I say Peyton, what do you mean jumpin' about that? Come and put your trowers on!"

"Trowers! what the devil's the use of trowers when the world's on fire?"

## How Stands North Carolina.

Under this head the Raleigh Progress of Monday last gives a rather unpromising picture of the "situation" in North Carolina. It says:

If our Northern brethren, and those who administer the Government at Washington, want to know how things stand in North Carolina, according to our impressions, we have no objection to speak out. We give it as our honest conviction, based upon the information at hand, that were either Jefferson Davis or Zebulon B. Vance, the one about to be tried for treason, the other a paroled prisoner, under the same charge, to oppose Andrew Johnson for the Presidency, and the election be held to-morrow, they would beat him twenty thousand votes in the State. All the Vance and Davis leaders will be against Johnson when his name is brought before them.

The so-called Governor Vance received seventeen votes at the election last Thursday, in Forsyth county, for Governor. We have not heard of any votes being cast for Davis, but have no doubt that he will be complimented by his sympathizers when the next Presidential election takes place. Secessionists and traitors may amuse themselves and defy rightful authority now, but they will live to see the folly of their suicidal behavior. Secessionists and Confederate sympathizers may throw up their hats, wring their hands and rejoice, but those who control the Government know them, and mean that they shall be crushed. The Government has conquered treason in the field; it is able to maintain its authority and preserve the Union, and it will do it, even if it be necessary to bring every traitor in the land to the halter.

## The Spanish Slave Trade.

The Queen of Spain has taken a step toward abolishing the infamous system of Slavery and slave-trading which remains as a stain upon Spanish civilization. The authorities of the Spanish Government, particularly in the American and tropical colonies, have been guilty of many crimes in dealing with the negro. Cuba has been made a depot for kidnapped negroes, from whence they were brought into the United States. Now it is directed that all negroes taken in Africa and brought to a Spanish colony as slaves, shall be made free, with the option of remaining in the colony and working under contract or returning to Africa. Other negroes in the Spanish provinces of the Antilles will be protected in their freedom by Spanish authority as soon as the present arrangement of an apprenticeship of five years shall cease. "From the moment," says the Queen's minister, "the Government leaves the emancipated negroes in complete liberty to dispose of their actions, nothing can be allowed to trammel their freedom." Thus we find that while Spain, as a Christian Government, stamps the slave trade "with the seal of the most absolute reprobation," it also uses all its powers to prevent those violations of treaties and comity with many which have made Spanish honor bear a bad name.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

An incident said to have occurred during the Emperor Napoleon's visit to San Sebastian, is repeated with much pleasure by the Spaniards. When the dinner table was set out, the Queen perceived that four arm chairs had been placed under the same canopy at its head—for herself, the King Consort, the Emperor and the Empress. The story goes that she instantly ordered two of them to be removed, observing, with much vivacity, that under a royal canopy surmounted by the crown of Spain, none but the sovereign of Spain should sit.

The New York Tribune on the 1st inst. divided among its stockholders \$50,000 as the profits of four months' business. As the entire original stock of the institution was only \$100,000, the dividend is somewhat remarkable.

## Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The War that engorged our fields with the blood of Brothers, and pierced the bosom of our Homes with the anguish of grief, is o'erpast; and Peace—"Gentle Peace"—"hath spread her balmy wings" o'er all our beloved land.

We this day rejoice in Peace returned—the Union preserved—and the Government restored. A kind Providence has added the blessing of abundant harvests.

We may well say, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness; and Thy paths drop fatness." "The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys are covered with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing."

THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, has been set apart, by Proclamation of the President of the United States, as a day of National Thanksgiving. Let all the Citizens of Kentucky unite in keeping and observing the day accordingly. "Lift up your hands in the Sanctuary and bless the Lord."

Given under my hand and the Seal of State, at the Executive Office, in Frankfort, November 7th, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Gov'r.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Sec. of State.

## National Thanksgiving.

## Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, October 23.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and, whereas, our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, while our grainaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and, whereas, righteousness exalts a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday in December as a day of national Thanksgiving to the Creator of the universe for these deliverances and blessings; and I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confessions of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind, implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

It is not true that the price of eggs is owing to the expense the hens are at for revenue stamps to put on the manufactured articles.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Oct. 29, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 4.

The attention of all soldiers, and heirs of deceased soldiers, who have claims against the Government, is respectfully invited to the following information:

The Legislature of Kentucky has generously made appropriations to supply Agents to attend to the claims of our soldiers without expense to them; and all soldiers, discharged or otherwise, and the legal heirs of deceased soldiers, will consult their own interest materially by employing these Agents, who will promptly adjust their claims with the Government.

Col. Chas. D. Pennebaker, Military Agent of Kentucky, residing at Washington City, will promptly present and realize all claims of Kentucky soldiers free of charge. He is prepared to furnish blank forms of all descriptions upon application, and will cheerfully give information as to the proper manner of making out accounts. By applying to him the soldier will save both time and money; for his office being at Washington City, he is daily in communication with the Disbursing and Auditing Departments, which enables him at once to remedy any deficiency that may arise in their claims. Local Claim Agents, of course, expect compensation for their time and labor, and the soldier, by employing them, in addition to the expense, is employing a remote medium of communication with the Departments at Washington, necessarily attended with delay.

The State has also employed Local Agents at Louisville, Ky., Col. John W. Gault and Col. W. De B. Morrill, who will cheerfully render information and assistance to soldiers having claims due them by the Government free of charge.

The U. S. Sanitary Commission, which has been the constant friend of the soldier throughout the rebellion, has established a Claim Agent at Washington, with Local Agents through the different States, and they earnestly invite all soldiers to confide to their Agents the collection and settlement of their accounts free of charge. A list of their Agents in Kentucky is herewith attached, and soldiers in their vicinity are requested to call on them for information, viz:

E. F. Kinnard, Bowling Green, Ky.

John Mason Brown, Frankfort, Ky.

H. H. Burkholder, Louisville, Ky.

The soldier is thus furnished with good and reliable Agents to enable them to husband the means due them by the Government, and they are earnestly solicited to employ them without charge.

By order of the Governor:

D. W. LINDSEY,

Adjutant General of Kentucky.

Oct. 21—101.

## BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Bachelor. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MELLEFLUORS for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair.

CHARLES BACHELOR, New York.

Aug. 13, 1865—ly.

## EDUCATIONAL.

## SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellmer will have charge of the Music class.

## REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. Van Winkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

## THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S

School for Children, will commence on

Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 18, 1865—5.

## LAND FOR SALE.

A SMALL tract of Land, of about 43 acres, in Franklin County, 6 miles from Frankfort and 2 miles from Forks of Elkhorn, lying on the Cincinnati road. It adjoins the farm of H. M. Bedford, Esq. It has on it a small house, two rooms and a kitchen, &c. About 30 acres of the land is under cultivation—the balance well set in blue grass. Any person desiring such a tract of land will do well to call upon the undersigned.

J. W. FRENCH.

Oct. 31. 1m. w.

## GREAT SALE

## OF

## VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION!!

WILL be offered for sale at Public Auction ON WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1865, At the hour of 12 o'clock, M., to the highest bidder, a number of fine

## BUILDING LOTS!

ON MERO STREET,

in Frankfort, Ky., fronting the City Gas Works.

Sale to take place on the premises—Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. S. & L. E. HARVIE.

Nov. 17. tds.

## PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE partnership heretofore existing between T. A. G. H. dges, J. H. Harney & Wm. E. Hughes, as owners of the Commonwealth printing establishment, has been dissolved by mutual consent. A. G. H. dges is sole owner of the establishment. All accounts due it will be paid to him and all accounts it may owe will be paid by him. The partnership was dissolved September 30, 1865.

A. G. HODGES,

J. H. HARNEY,

WM. E. HUGHES,

Frankfort Nov. 14, 1865.

## MEXICO! MEXICO!!

## \$30,000,000 LOAN

## OF THE

## REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty-year Coupon Bonds in Sums of \$50,

\$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PAY-

ABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW

YORK



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

### Review of News.

Captain Waddell, of the Anglo-Rebel pirate Shenandoah, reached England on the 6th and surrendered his vessel to the British Naval authorities. The Government has handed it over to the United States Consul and it is now on the way to New York.

The entire Union ticket has been successful in Colorado. Gilpin is elected Governor, and Chillico to Congress.

The Union majority in Wisconsin is about 8,000. At the Presidential election last year it was 8,301 on the home vote. The majority against negro suffrage exceeds 3,000.

The next Wisconsin House of Representatives will stand 66 Union men to 24 Democrats. The Senate will consist of 23 Unionists and 10 Democrats.

Gov. Marvin, of Florida, telegraphs the President that the Convention has adjourned, after annulling the ordinance of secession, abolishing slavery, repudiating the rebel war debt, and declaring that negroes shall be competent witnesses in any matter wherein a colored person is concerned.

The Grand Jury of Jefferson Co., Ky., have indicted Maj. Gen. Palmer for enticing slaves to leave the State.

The Legislature of Georgia will meet at Milledgeville the first Wednesday in December. Gov. Johnson will, in his message, strongly recommend the immediate adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

Gen. Banks and Hon. Henry J. Raymond have declined being candidates for the speakership of the next Congress.

Major General Rousseau has resigned his Commission in the United States Army.

The United States squadron under Admiral Gordon arrived in Rio Janeiro on the 9th ult. The squadron presented a formidable appearance in the harbor and attracted much notice.

A telegram from New York gives important news from Mexico. Maximilian has abandoned his visit to Yucatan and is concentrating his troops at three points—Vera Cruz, San Luis Potosi, and the City of Mexico. The Emperor is getting ready to return to Europe. A general rising of the natives against the monarchy is predicted as soon as the Emperor draws in his numerous garrisons and detachments.

It is said that Gen. Howard will report, as the result of his observations at the South, that it will be necessary to continue the Freedmen's Bureau for a considerable time to come.

Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, has appointed Dr. Wm. Sloan State Treasurer. Dr. Sloan is said to be an unconditional Union man.

An immense block of iron buildings, weighing 50,000 tons, has just been raised over two feet in Chicago, without the least injury to the building or without disturbing the occupants.

Gen. Sickles has been assigned to the command of South Carolina, in place of Gen. Gilmore, relieved.

### Showing Their Sympathies.

The action being pursued in some of the Courts of the State is a strange commentary on the boasted loyalty of Kentucky. The fact of the numerous indictments and arrests of Federal officers and soldiers for acts done by order of their superiors is well known, and in some cases adverse judgments have been rendered. The entire Conservative press of the State has urged this action and applauded Judges and Grand Juries for their faithfulness in their prosecutions against the military.

A case was lately tried before Judge Andrews, of the 10th Judicial District, in which suit was brought against a Federal officer for having, under order of his brigade commander, pressed horses into the service of the United States, taking them from rebels and sympathizers and giving receipts therefor. For this the offended rebels claimed damages. The jury was divided upon the question of the officers liability.

Before this same Judge another suit was brought. This time the plaintiffs were Union men and the defendant a Confederate officer. While in the rebel service this officer entered Flemingsburg and seized a number of horses belonging to private citizens. The owners of the horses entered suit, claiming damages for their value. The defendant pleaded that he was obeying the orders of his superiors and that this act was in accordance with the usages of war. This plea was sustained by Judge Andrews. He affirmed, it is stated, the right of the Confederate army to the property, and instructed the jury to find for the defendant.

On what grounds this difference in judgment as to the legality of a deed committed by a Confederate officer and the same deed committed by a Federal officer, is based, it is hard to tell. We know not the reason why a Confederate officer's taking of horses is a legal act, and a Federal officer's pressing them an illegal act. In one way only can the difference be accounted for. That is, from the deep and criminal prejudice existing against the Federal army, and the strong and equally criminal sympathy with the late rebellion still so wide spread in Kentucky. Disloyalty is at work in high places, and it manifests itself in the persecution of the servants of the Government. No true, loyal Kentuckian can look upon such conduct but with shame and confusion of face. It is disgraceful to the State.

From our high personal regard for Judge Andrews we hope that there is some mistake as to his reported actions, or that he will be able to give some good and just reason therefor.

The owner of one of the largest estates in Virginia recently offered to mortgage the whole of it for money enough to buy seed wheat.

### South Carolina and the Amendment from a Conservative Point of view.

The Lexington Conservative organ is still greatly exercised on the subject of South Carolina loyalty. It cannot hide its chagrin at the ratification of the Amendment by that State. As the special champion of her honor—for it seems to think a sincere ratification would be a disgrace—it still continues to press its theory, so honorable to both head and heart, that South Carolina "forced to live in the Union" has "gladly seized the opportunity to make it as intolerable to its other inhabitants as it is to themselves," and that having inaugurated the rebellion she is still "willing to sap the foundations of the Government, which she could not overthrow, by an act which would at the same time recommend her to the mercy of the Administration."

So this apologist for South Carolina's action in regard to the Amendment, in order to rescue her from the odium of loyalty, writes her down traitor, hypocrite, coward and poltroon. Yet this is one of the sister Southern states which Kentucky was bound to stand by and in whose favor the Conservatives have refused to ratify the Amendment. Its ratification by Kentucky, the Conservatives have argued, would be the very acme of ingratitude against our sister States. But no sooner does a sister State return to her allegiance than she ratifies the Amendment, thus setting aside Kentucky's claims and disregarding her affectionate regard—making the Union, by her action, "intolerable to its inhabitants."

There is where the shoe pinches. Kentucky Conservatives, in their contest against the Amendment, have only had in their thoughts what would be pleasing to the rebellious States—the wishes of the loyal States were not worthy of regard. The rebellious states return to their old relations with the Republic and immediately act in accordance with the desires and judgment of the loyal States, and leave Kentucky out in the cold. Was ever such ingratitude heard of before? No wonder the Lexington organ is so earnestly hallooing that South Carolina doesn't mean ratification when she says so, and is so fondly hugging the delusion to its sympathizing bosom that her act is in furtherance of rebellion. For if it be not so, a sorry trick has been played on our Commonwealth—the Conservative party has received a death blow.

### The Shenandoah.

Our seas are at last rid of the pirate Shenandoah. She reached England on the 6th and surrendered to the British Naval authorities. The pirate Captain asserts that the first information he received of the war was on the 2nd of August and that he immediately consigned his guns to the hold and cleared for Liverpool. The statement, however, is not true. Captain Waddell had heard of the close of the war some time before he desisted from his piratical work. But he received the news from American vessels and so would not believe it. In his letter to Earl Russell he writes, "I could not be sensible that the tales told by American ships were true;" "but merely upon the word of a British captain" he believed the war had closed. Doubtless the truth is, that the near approach of our vessels of war made him sensible of his predicament, and his trade not being to fight he turned tail and ran home as fast as he could go.

The Shenandoah was surrendered by the British Government to the American Consul on the 10th, and he started her immediately to New York. The pirates have been released, unconditionally it is stated. On no consideration, the London Times says, could the Captain and crew be given over to the United States. They would have to be tried for the crime of piracy, it tried at all, before an English court of justice. It would hardly be fair, though, for England to try Waddell. He was her servant, acting in her interest, with one of her vessels, armed with English guns and munitions of war. And when he could no longer burn and steal and was in danger of his life, he steered for his English home, having served her well and confident of protection there. Of course, he should not be disappointed.

The Captain has received a cold welcome, however. The Times says his appearance in British waters "is an untoward and unwelcome event;" "it is to be greatly regretted that the ship ever came back to England." The demands of our Government and its power to enforce those demands, if necessary, and the new complications probable upon the arrival of the Pirate, caused that great regret. In the immediate surrender of the Shenandoah, the British Government has done well and we suppose that will end the affair, excepting as regards our claims for damages inflicted by that vessel upon American commerce.

So has ended the career of the last of the Anglo-Rebel pirates. The high seas are well rid of the pests at last, and our merchant vessels and whalers can now sail at peace, without a fear of any to steal or burn.

### Florida all Right.

Florida is working with a will for the re-establishment of her old relations with the Union. Her Convention went to work nobly and loyally to remove all obstructions in the way of her full return to a resumption of the duties and privileges of a State in the Union. By a telegram from Governor Marvin to the President we learn that the Convention has annulled the ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, and declared that all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color are free, and that no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness on account of color in any matter wherein a colored person is concerned. It has also re-

published the State war debt, and passed other wholesome amendments to the old Constitution. The Convention did its work quickly and well and adjourned.

It would have been better had negro testimony been allowed without any condition or restriction. Not only should the negro be permitted to testify in matters wherein a colored person is concerned, but in all cases. Justice demands such a course, and especially in the altered condition of things. But as far as she has gone, Florida is to be commended. She has given her voice for peace, she has shown her returning good will toward the Union; she accepts the result and consequences of the late war gracefully and honorably. Every loyal heart will welcome her return to her old allegiance.

### Imposition.

An advertisement appeared in our last issue under the above caption to which we especially do we do this as capital is already being made of it to injure and abuse the Freedmen's Bureau and Generals Palmer and Brisbin. The woman referred to came to this city some time since, without certificate or references we are told, and was engaged by some of our enterprising negroes as a teacher in a school they had already commenced. The Superintendent of the school was H. H. Hawkins, a colored Baptist preacher. The white female teacher behaved very badly in several respects, was rebuked for her conduct by her colored associates, and thought best to decamp, which she did, appropriating to her own use quite an amount of funds belonging to the school.

The superintendent handed us the advertisement for insertion in our paper, and at the same time requested us to state, that the representations made by the absconding teacher as to bad treatment of the school by our citizens were entirely false. With but one exception it has met with no interruption or hindrance, and the children of several slaves have been in constant attendance without disturbance.

"Pica," the Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Democrat, has hurried up a version of the whole affair to that paper. On this we have only to remark that Pica's belief that the woman was an employee of the Freedmen's Bureau is entirely gratuitous. We do not suppose there is the slightest foundation for it, and no other man in Frankfort believes it. His assertion, too, that "Professor" Hawkins is indignant and has taken the course he has, in warning the public against the woman, because she forgot to divide the funds with him, is as mean-spirited as it is false. We cannot appreciate the state of that man's heart who can thus traduce a fellow-man merely because he has a black skin. Now can we understand why if blacks, in the condition of freedom in which they now are, choose to elevate themselves by education, they should be thus reviled and maligned. Is it because of a fear of rivalry? It looks so. In our view this class is to be commended for thus following the God planted impulse and thirst of their minds for improvement.

### The Burning of the State Offices.

On Wednesday morning last, about half-past three o'clock, the public building in which were situated the Governor's Office, and the offices of the Secretary of State and the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, was destroyed by fire. The fire originated in the Appellate Clerk's office, and before it was discovered the entire contents of the office were destroyed. All the official and public documents in the offices of the Governor and Secretary of State, together with the Governor's private law library and many other valuable law books belonging to the State, were saved. The deed books had been removed from the Clerk's office some days before the fire and are all safe. So there has been no very serious loss resulting. The important decisions of the Court of Appeals are all published, and the burned records can be re-furnished from the proceedings of the Courts below.

The new building adjoining the one burned was, after great exertions, saved, though in a somewhat damaged condition. It affords ample accommodations for offices for the Governor, Secretary of State and Clerk of the Court of Appeals. It was intended for the State Military offices but had not yet been taken possession of, not being entirely completed. The damage inflicted upon it by the fire will be repaired in a few days.

From Georgia—News from Savannah, to the 16th, represents a very light vote polled for Governor and members of Congress and the Legislature. Several ex-officers of the rebel army were nominated for Congress, and a legislature probably elected. It is regarded as certain that the Legislature will ratify the anti-slavery amendment with little opposition, and also pass laws for the regulation of the freedmen and the protection of their civil rights. In some parts of the State much of the cotton and other crops have proved a complete loss, owing to the inability of the planters to procure laborers, the negroes having deserted them. The repairs of the railroads continue, and it is expected to have two principal lines completed at an early period.

A China paper speaks of the execution of a small military official who had the impudence to expostulate first with the magistrate and afterwards with the executioner, stating that he had an aged mother dependent on him for support. Just as he had clinched the argument a dexterous flourish of the sword took of his head. The large crowd assembled to witness the spectacle are said to have been "convulsed with laughter" at the sudden pause produced by the skillful blow.

We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that great excitement exists in Crittenden County, Kentucky, growing out of a manifest disposition to discriminate against men who have been in the Union army, in favor of the rebels. The Evansville Journal, of the 20th, gives these particulars: "Lieutenant Guess, of the 48th Kentucky (Federal) Regiment, was indicted for murder and robbery, the charge being predicted on the fact that he had, in the discharge of his duty, killed one or two guerrillas. He was kidnapped by Captain Bell, a notorious character, whom we have heretofore had occasion to ventilate, and three others of like proclivities, in Illinois, and taken to Marion, Kentucky, and incarcerated in jail, bail being refused; at the same time a rebel assassin was admitted to bail. On Wednesday night last a number of men, supposed to be returned Federal soldiers, went to Marion, and, firing off their guns and pistols, attracted the Sheriff and guard away from the jail, when they made a charge, broke open the jail, and released Guess. Lieutenant Hawkins, of Caseyville, another Union soldier, who had killed a rebel whom he had been sent to arrest, and who made an attempt to escape, was also in the jail, but refused to leave, he being also refused bail. On Thursday night another demonstration was made by the same party, as is supposed, in Marion, and Judge Fowler becoming apprehensive that the locality would not be particularly healthy for him, fled, and concealing himself until Saturday, came up on the Charmer yesterday to Henderson. In the meantime, Captain Finney, formerly Provost Marshal of that district, has gone to Frankfort to have a company of State troops sent to Marion to preserve order.

**LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT'S REPORT.**—The Washington Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says: The first report of Lieutenant General Grant as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, comprising all the military operations from the spring of 1864 to the close of the war, was sent to the Secretary of War about ten days ago, but recalled since for the purpose of amendment. It is so lengthy that only the leading newspapers will be able to print it in full. It covers no less than eighty fool-cap pages. The matter treated of in it is so vast that only the outlines of the various campaigns during the stated period could be given. The document, of course, will not disclose any military event of great or small import heretofore unknown to the public. Its chief interest will be found in the revelations it will make as to the initiatory influence exerted by General Grant not only upon the operations in Virginia, but also in other parts of the theatre of war. I have reason to believe that his statements as to the origination of General Sherman's march to the sea, will embody some facts that will surprise the public. In some respect I think the report will disappoint the public. General Grant does not reflect in it upon certain officers in high command that did not do their duty; and this for a good reason. The direct superiors of the generals "tried and found wanting" in Virginia and elsewhere, failed to bring their derelictions to his notice in their reports, and hence he did not feel called upon to allude to them in his own.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.**—News has been received in New York from authentic sources which is really of much importance. The Emperor Maximilian has determined and ordered that all his forces be withdrawn from the outposts, and concentrated at Vera Cruz, the city of Mexico and San Luis Potosi. He will make these three places the headquarters of the respective districts, and await the arrival of his expected re-enforcements. He has abandoned his proposed visit to Yucatan, his affairs at home demanding his entire and individual attention. The Empress is preparing to return to the continent of Europe, whether to plead for assistance, or as a forerunner of the Emperor, is not yet known. As soon as the French troops are withdrawn to the three places above mentioned, the Mexican people will rise en masse, and take vigorous measures to prevent any future advance. The spirits of the Liberals have been much comforted by advices from the United States that material aid will soon reach them.

The Herald's Charleston, South Carolina, Correspondent says that as soon as the members of the Legislature became fully aware of the President's desires and intentions in regard to the Constitutional Amendment, they thought it best to dispose of the matter at once, and adopted it by almost a unanimous vote in the Senate, and by seventy-four to twenty-eight in the House. It is expected the proposition to repudiate the rebel war debt, which was passed over by the State Convention, will cause a warm debate. Some members maintain that the Legislature cannot legally repudiate the war debt, and think a new Convention necessary. Others favor prompt legislation. The President's instructions to Provisional Governor Perry to continue to act as State Executive caused some embarrassment. It is proposed that the Governor elect, James L. Orr, shall be inaugurated immediately after the meeting of the Legislature in regular session.

The State of Matrimony is one of the United States. It is bounded by the hugging and kissing on one side, and babies and cradles on the other. Its chief products are population, broomsticks, and staying out late at night. It was discovered by Adam and Eve in trying to find a northwest passage out of Paradise. The climate is sultry till you pass the tropics of housekeeping, when squally weather generally sets in with such power as to keep all hands as cool as cucumbers. For the principal roads leading into this interesting State, consult the first pair of blue eyes you run against.

### Cotton in Illinois.

The cotton crop is the largest ever raised in Illinois, and is rarely excelled in what is known as the Cotton States. The product per acre this year will range from one thousand to fifteen hundred pounds seed cotton. The quality is good—first rate, as compared with the upland cotton in the South. We have heard it estimated that Jackson county alone will produce ten thousand bales, while Perry, Williamson, Saline and Union counties will more than double this amount. The weather this fall has been particularly favorable for maturing and opening the bolls. We have had no killing frost yet, and all the late bolls are maturing, and will be as good as the early ones, thus making the yield extra heavy. There are now six gins in Cairo running constantly, and they cannot dispose of the cotton even now as fast as it comes to the market. Wagons are continually arriving loaded with the staple, and our buyers are eager to meet them. The price has ranged from ten cents to twelve and a half cents per pound for seed cotton, the latter figure for one load only, so far as we can learn.

### FRANKFORT

#### ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB!

The old "Assembly Ball Club" of Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR BALLS at the

#### CAPITAL HOTEL,

on the following Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock:

Wednesday, December 13th, 1865.

Wednesday, December 27th, 1865.

Wednesday, January 10th, 1866.

Wednesday, January 24th, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President.

Geo. W. MORRIS, Secretary.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 24, 1865-2m.

#### Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1865, Trains will leave as follows:

No. 1—Leaves Louisville daily (except Sundays) at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and Bellevue, connecting at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, by Rail and Stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Lancaster, Stanford, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all other towns. Leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:00 P. M. Connecting by stage at Payne's for Georgetown, at Midway for Versailles, and at Christiansburg for Shelbyville.

No. 2—Leaves Louisville at 2:20 P. M. (Sundays excepted), stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro, and North Benson, connecting at Christiansburg for Shelbyville. Leaves Lexington at 10:15 A. M. and arrives at Louisville at 11:15 A. M. No. 3—Accommodation—Leaves Lagrange daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and arrives at Louisville at 8:45 A. M. Leaves Louisville at 4:20 P. M.; arrives at Lagrange at 6:00 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington daily, Sundays Excepted.

SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

Nov. 24.

#### "A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

#### HARPER'S WEEKLY, SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

##### Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States"—New London Advertiser.

"The MODEL NEWSPAPER of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—N. Y. Evening Post.

"This Paper furnishes the best illustrations. Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—N. Y. Evangelist.

"A necessity in every household."—Boston Transcript.

"It is at once a leading political and historical annual of the nation."—Phil. Press.

"The best of its class in America."—Boston Traveler.

##### SUBSCRIPTIONS—1866.

The publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine and Weekly promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictorial Show-bill on application.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

**TERMS.**  
HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....\$4 00  
An Extra Copy of either the WEEKLY or MAGAZINE will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at \$4 00 each, in one remittance, or six Copies for \$20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time. The annual volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of express, for \$7 each. A complete Set, comprising Eight Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Nov. 24.

#### Proclamation by the Governor.

##### \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that JAMES LAWSON, has been indicted in the Mercer Circuit Court, for murdering one Bab Bosley, of Mercer County, the said James Lawson has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said James Lawson, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer County, within twelve months from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Nov. 24. 3mos.



**SANTA CLAUS COMING!!**

LOUIS WEITZEL

Has a large and well selected Stock of

**TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES!**

Also a full supply of

**CONFECTIONERY**

OF ALL KINDS.

For sale cheap, at his

**HEAD-QUARTERS**

On Saint Clair street.

**LARD KEGS FOR SALE.**  
100 PRIME No. 1, Lard Kegs in store and for sale by GRAY & TODD.  
Nov. 22-1m.

#### NEW WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE!

290 Main St., South side, between 7th & 8th, LOUISVILLE, KY.

**WILLIAM CROMIEY,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN

**PAPER OF ALL KINDS, BONNET BOARDS,**

**BINDERS' BOARDS, CARD BOARDS, ENVELOPES, PRINTING INK, &c.**

HAVING had nearly twenty years experience in this branch of business, I feel confident I can make it to the interest of all persons buying Paper to examine my stock before making their purchases. Orders by mail or otherwise shall receive prompt attention. Highest market price in Cash, paid for Rags, Hemp and Grass Rope, &c.  
Nov. 21-1m.

#### GUNPOWDER.

**WM. CROMIEY,**  
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

**ORIENTAL AND MIAMI GUNPOWDER,**

No. 290 Main St., bet. 7th and 8th, LOUISVILLE, KY.

A full supply of Sporting, Rifle and Blasting Powder and Safety-Fuse always on hand and for sale.  
Nov. 21-1m.

#### Proclamation by the Governor.

##### \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Samuel Mansfield, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson and his delivery to the Jailor of Hart County, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

DESCRIPTION.

Ben. Johnson is about 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, weighs 150 pounds, light complexion and beard, blue or grey eyes, scar in one hand, and was a saddler by trade.

Nov. 21, 1865-3m.

#### Proclamation by the Governor.

##### \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one ROBERT G. TURNER, did, in November, 1865, in the County of Logan, murder R. S. Porter, and is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said Robert G. Turner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Logan County, within one year from the date hereof:

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert G. Turner, is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, had a blue mark under one eye; formerly from the State of Missouri.

Nov. 21 3m.

#### SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 2d Monday in September, 1865.

July 21-1f-0.



## MISCELLANY.

### A Funeral Without Tears

The London correspondent of the New York Times writes on the 23rd as follows:

The remains of Lord Palmerston were buried yesterday in Westminster Abbey, and I went to the funeral as an outside spectator. There was a crowd along the streets, by no means a dense one. Scores were trampled to death at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, as at the marriage of the Prince of Wales. Yesterday there was no danger. As a spectacle it was, as we always expect in England, a failure. But it was worse—a shabby sham; a hollow, heartless humbug. After the hearse came a string of royal carriages, all empty. Of the fifty carriages that followed them, forty at least were an empty show. They might as well have had an empty hearse. When I spoke of it to an Englishman, he fired up and said "Royalty cannot follow a subject, you know."

But that didn't account for all the rest of the empty coaches. Besides, what is to hinder royalty from following an old and faithful servant to the tomb? Who has made such rules for royalty?

The Queen of England was represented at the funeral by Viscount Bury and the Grand Chamberlain. If you ask why not by the Prince of Wales, I can not tell you; but if you were here, and asked a great many people, they would tell you it was the jealousy of the queen. It is the popular, and more than popular belief, that this jealousy has not been diminished, and that it is carried quite beyond the bounds of reason and moderation.

Though the Prince of Wales did not appear in the funeral procession, he went to the Abbey to make some atonement for having given a ball at Kew on the night following the death of the Premier.

**NAPOLEON AND THE COUNTRY GIRL.**—During the stay of the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz, the rustic population frequently had open-air dances, at which the imperial couple were at times present. At one of these balls Eugene saw a country girl standing sadly apart from the other girls were merrily dancing. "Why are you not dancing?" the Emperor asked. "With whom should I dance?" said the girl pitifully; "the man whom I love is in Mexico. Shall I venture to have a dance with others while Jean, perhaps, is lying wounded in the hospital?" This sincere language moved the Emperor. She told it to the Empress, and the latter at once walked up to the girl, and said to her: "My child you must dance; and as your Jean is fighting for me in Mexico, I will dance for him here with my Mariette. One service demands the other."

### A Family Poisoned by a Rabbit.

An English Surgeon, a Mr. Sprague, of Ashburton, narrowly escaped, recently, being hung as a poisoner. He was accused of poisoning, and the whole testimony seemed to go to prove that he had poisoned his wife, her parents and their servant, with belladonna.

It appears that they had partaken (the whole family) of a rabbit pie, and immediately afterward had showed symptoms of being poisoned by belladonna or datura.

A chemical examination was made and showed that the flesh of the rabbit had been poisoned by its eating the herb belladonna.

The paper says: "The presence of this poison always goes to show the presence of a criminal hand, and the verdict of the jury could not be otherwise."

"Dr. Ogle presented a very plausible solution to the apparent culpability of the defendant; that the rabbit, in common with several other animals, can digest the belladonna and the datura without injury to itself."

"This statement was made on the basis of experiments lately made by Dr. Runge, of Berlin, who nourished a rabbit eight days on the leaves of the belladonna, and as many more on the datura, without injury to the rabbit. The animals experimented on did not even show the dilation of the pupil of the eye, incident on the absorption of a very small quantity of the plant."

That the rabbit is ravenously fond of the belladonna, and the fact that this herb flourishes in the month of July, in shady places, (most likely to be frequented by rabbits and hares,) it is no wonder that their flesh is impregnated with this venomous herb.

This Mons. Runge has demonstrated by his experiments, and saved thereby an innocent man from the gallows.

### Kilpatrick and a Rebel Officer.

The Soldiers' Friend tells the following story:

A few evenings since, after a "Democratic" meeting at Hackensack, some gentlemen met in the bar room of the hotel in that place, among whom were some very warm "Democrats." One of them was particularly severe on the General. "He couldn't fight—never did fight! Ran horse races with his men among a parcel of women and children. Nobody but women and children to fight with where he went! Took good care to keep out of the way of men. Small body—sandy hair—nothing to make a man of," etc., etc. After this strain had been indulged in for some time, a gentleman who sat quietly by, listening to the conversation, turned around and said: "My dear friend, give every man his due. I fought Kilpatrick nine times. I fought him in nine battles, and he fought like the devil!"

The speaker further defined his position by saying he was from Charleston, South Carolina, and had gone into the war with the rest. He had been a prisoner, was only a few days out of prison, and knew what he was talking about.

This was a shell of "short range," and was followed by a prolonged silence, during which the General's assailant found safety in a prudent retreat from the field.

Lord Palmerston was the fourth English Premier who has died in harness within the last hundred years. The other three were Pitt, Canning and Perceval; but while Canning and Palmerston retained their activity to the end, and breathed their last, the former in the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick, and the latter in one of his own country seats, surrounded by his relatives. Pitt was borne down by infirmities, and died from the effect of an apoplectic fit that overcame him during his last parliamentary effort; Perceval was assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons, and their fifth mighty cotemporary, Castlereagh, committed suicide. Pitt was only 47 when he died; Perceval 50; Castlereagh 53; Canning 57; and Palmerston outlived them all for upward of a generation.

## Kentucky Central Railroad!

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT

1865-6.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-western Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

### TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:50 P. M.

### ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.  
Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:30 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning. Also at Cincinnati, making connection with the Eastern Express Train at 8 and 10 P. M.

For supper at Cincinnati.  
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 11:00, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the evening trains for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Train.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
H. P. RANSOM,  
Gen'l Ticket Agent

Nov. 5, 1865-tf

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

MRS. O'DONOGHUE, widow of the late James O'Donoghue, Photographic Artist, begs to inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that the business heretofore carried on by her late husband is continued under the management of first-class operators.

The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr. O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, she hopes still to receive and to merit which will be her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized to collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue.

Nov. 3, 1865-tf

### A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.

Address,  
JOSEPH T. INMAN,  
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,  
New-York City.

Oct. 26, 1865. 1y.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

#### \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Clayton Witt, of said county, and they have fled from justice and are going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman, and their delivery to the jailer of Estill county within one year from the date hereof:

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

#### DESCRIPTION.

John Wiseman is about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 135 lbs, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, round shouldered, bow legged, scar on one of his breasts, supposed to have been shot. He is about 34 or 35 years old.

Robert Wiseman, age about 33 years, about 6 feet high, weight 165 or 170 pounds, bow legged, rather dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, scar as long as the palm of the hand on the right thigh, made by a burn.

Nov. 10-1865-3m.

## ELECTRIC MAGAZINE!

Literature, Science, and Art.

New Volume begins January 1866.

The ELECTRIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a selection from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike other monthlies, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:

London Quarterly, Revue des Deux Mondes, British Quarterly, London Society, North British Review, Bentley's Miscellany, Popular Science Review, Cornhill Magazine, Saturday Review, Fraser's Magazine, Leisure Hour, Temple Bar, Westminster Review, Chambers's Journal, Dublin University Mag., London National Review, Art Journal.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN, AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ELECTRIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

**EMBELLISHMENTS.**  
Each number is embellished with one or more FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important historical events. Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any number.

TERMS: \$5 per Year; Single Numbers, 50 cents. Five Copies, \$20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers, and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,  
W. H. BIDWELL, 5 Beekman St., New-York.

Nov. 14, 5t

### J. B. LEWIS,

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,  
SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY.

I TAKE pleasure in stating to my friends and the public generally that I have purchased the stock of Groceries, &c., formerly owned by H. C. Mitchell, Esq., in South Frankfort, Ky., and have added a complete stock of everything usually found in a

**GROCERY STORE.**  
My motto is "quick sales and small profits." I am determined to give satisfaction to all customers. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

TERMS—Strictly cash. J. B. LEWIS.  
Nov. 3, 1865-tf.

**PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.**—Any one wishing to embark in the newspaper business, can hear of a first-rate chance by inquiring at this office. Oct. 27-3t.

## HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
March 16, 1863-tf.

### JUSTUS I. McCARTY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before the Court of Claims and the various Executive Departments. REFERS TO—Hon. H. M. Rice, U. S. Senate; Hon. M. S. Latham, U. S. Senate; Hon. Jeremiah Black; Hon. J. A. McDougal, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. Kellogg, M. C.; Hon. Robert J. Walker; Hon. B. F. Granger, M. C.; Hon. W. A. Hall, M. C.; Hon. Wm. Windom, M. C.; Hon. J. B. S. Todd, M. C.; Hon. Alex. Ramsey, U. S. Senate; Hon. Wm. B. Macay, N. Y.; G. L. Becker, Minn.; Hon. Charles Hughes, N. Y.; R. J. Halderman, Esq., Pa.; Col. G. W. Ewing, Ind. Sept. 26-1m.

### Agents Wanted FOR THE NURSE & SPY.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid picture of the war. Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing \$150 per month. Send for Circulars.

JONES, BRO. & CO.,  
143 West FOURTH STREET,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Sept. 1-1m\*18

### Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. feb2 twif.

### Mustering and Disbursing Office,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 13, 1865.  
ALL JUST AND PROPER CLAIMS FOR EXPENSES incurred in Recruiting Volunteers in Kentucky chargeable against the appropriation for Collecting, Drilling, and Organizing Volunteers must be presented to the undersigned at once for adjustment.

CHAS. H. FLETCHER,  
Capt. 1st U. S. Inf'y & Mus't & Dis'g Officer.  
Aug. 18-4t-14.

### DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.  
Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.  
July 27, 1865.

### G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

### LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.  
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

### J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining States.  
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.  
May 6, 1857-tf.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

### WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.  
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.  
August 3, 1863-tf.

### FRANKLIN SPRINGS

GATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.  
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,  
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.  
His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.  
July 14, 1865.

### HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 24th Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired.

August 8-2mos-11.

## 1865 1865



"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."  
"Only infallible remedies known."  
"Free from Poisons."  
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."  
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's,  
Is a paste—use for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,  
Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,  
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

!!! BEWARE !!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR,  
Principal Depot 482 Broadway, New York, 1865.

**INCREASE OF RATS.**—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants not less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

**1865.**  
FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

### Old and young should use

STERLING'S

AM BROSIA

FOR

THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA

MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,  
SOLE PROPRIETORS,  
NEW YORK.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Awill, and all Druggists and Dealers.  
May 12, 1865-5m.

### JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45TH KY. VOLUNTEERS.)  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.  
April 18, 1865.

### BURNAM & DICKSON.

REAL ESTATE

Insurance Agents.

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.

Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.

June 13, 1865-6m.

### BOONE COUNTY COURT

R. A. Edwards, Plaintiff,  
against  
Samuel Nye, Defendant.

NOTICE.  
I will, on the first Monday in September next, move the Boone County Court to appoint Commissioners to convey to me the following real estate, by deed, to wit: lying in Walton, Boone county, Ky.,—Beginning at Sandner's corner, running Northward, with the turnpike, 40 feet; thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40 feet Southwardly, to Sandner's line; thence with his line to the beginning—it being the same for which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the 5th of April, 1852, I having paid all the purchase money for said property. This 25th of July, 1865.  
R. A. EDWARDS.

August 4, 1865-3 weeks-6od 10.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,  
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE  
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

### J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-tf.

## REWARDS.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the unknown murderer or murderers to the jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof, and their conviction.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.  
Oct. 27, 1865-3m.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.